

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Air to Ground Communications

1. All military airfields in Rumania maintained voice radio contact with their aircraft by means of a portable transmitter-receiver set which was operated from the field proper. [redacted] at Stalin Airfield, the portable set was called "P.P." (meaning unknown), was of German manufacture, and was powered by two aircraft batteries. The 17 and 6 Bomber Regiments had one such set and the 7 Fighter Regiment another. The telescopic, three-section antenna was approximately 1 1/2 m. high when fully extended and had a 30-cm. cross-like dipole on top. [redacted] the civilian terminal at Bucharest/Baneasa Airfield was known to have a permanent radio installation.
2. Most of the fighter planes at Stalin were equipped with radio sets; only a few of the antiquated IAR-39 biplane bombers had sets, however. The Heinkel-111 twin-engine trainers had FUG-10 German-made sets. [redacted]
3. Prior to January 1952, each Air Force unit improvised its own call names in air to ground contact. In January 1952, however, the CFAM Headquarters (Rumanian Air Force Command Headquarters) in Bucharest issued strict orders for adherence to an SOP on radio phraseology, call signs, and trinome usage.

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4. In January 1952, trinomes were assigned to all pilots of the RumAF. These trinomes were to be in effect until January 1953. Pilots of the 7th Bomber Div., Brasov, were assigned trinomes ranging between 600 and 700, 600 to 650 being assigned to 6th Bomber Regt. pilot personnel, and 650 to 700 being assigned to 17th Bomber Regt. pilot personnel.

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6. Call names were also assigned by the CFAM to each air regiment and its squadrons and were to be changed every month.

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- a. The ground voice radio station used names of villages or of persons as identity call names, such as IACOBENI (name of a village) and CARAMAN (name of a person).
- b. The squadron's aircraft were assigned names of insects, birds, flowers, or winds as identity call names, such as FLUTURE (butterfly), TRANDAFIR (rose), ZEFIR (a warm wind from the mountains). The flights of the squadron were further identified by adding the suffix 1, 2, or 3 to the call name.

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Communications in the Rumanian Air Force

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7. Radio Communications : a transmitter-receiver set in 7th Bomber Divisional Hqs. in Brasov was used for communications with CFAM Hqs. in Bucharest.

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the 6th and 17th Bomber Regts. at Brasov Airfield routed all communications through the Divisional Hqs.

8. Teletype Communications: There were no teletype facilities at Brasov Airfield.

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The CFAM Hqs. in Bucharest may possibly have teletype communications facilities

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9. Wire Communications: 80% of the communications traffic in the RumAF was relayed by wire-telegraph transmission.

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radio usage was limited and teletype facilities were not in operation, if indeed they were available.

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10. Cryptographic Systems: [] there was one "Armed Forces" cryptographic system for coded message [] referred to as Code of the Armed Forces (Codul Portelor Armate). Only the Counter Information Officers (Ofiterul cu Contrainformatiile) were trusted with the coding and decoding of messages. No other AF personnel could perform this function. []

25X1 [] The Counter Information Officer had a "code book" locked in the safe. []

25X1 [] The Armed Forces code was changed in 1948 when the code was lost by an officer who was carrying it from CFAM Hqs. in Bucharest to Zilistea Airfield. The Meteorological Service also had a code which consisted of groups of five digits, the first two of which were zeros. Each group stood for a particular meteorological condition.

11. Telecommunications: All outgoing calls at Brasov Airfield were channeled through a military switchboard which connected the caller to the desired military or civilian number.

Military Lines:

- a. Military units, regardless of location, could be reached by giving the operator at the Brasov Airfield switchboard the exchange name and number of the desired unit. All long distance calls were channeled by the Brasov Airfield switchboard through the Divisional switchboard (7th Bomber Div.) in the town of Brasov, and the Division had a direct wire connection with CFAM Hqs. in Bucharest.
- 25X1 b. [] following military exchange names and numbers:
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| LIBERTATEA (Liberty) | 836 - Brasov Airfield switchboard |
| LIBERTATEA | 930 - 7th Bomber Div. switchboard, Brasov |
| BIRUINTA (Victory) | 340 - CFAM Hqs., Bucharest, switchboard |
| DUMBRAVA (Orchard) | ? - Tecuci Airfield switchboard |
| BALKAN | None - Brasov Aerial Home Defense Org. "A.T." |
| TRIFOI (Clover) | None - Bucharest Aerial Home Defense Org. "A.T." |
- c. The above system had been in effect since 1949 and had not been changed as of March 1952. It was strictly forbidden to ask for a unit by its full military designation and location. The word VOZDUKH (Russian for "air") was to be used by AF personnel only in cases of extreme emergency. The user of the VOZDUKH prefix would have immediate priority clearance on military or civilian telephones.

Civilian Lines:

- 25X1 d. AF units could also be reached through the civilian telephone networks. [] numbers, which were not listed in the city directories:
- Brasov 2613 or 2614 - Brasov Airfield switchboard
 Brasov 1850 - 7th Bomber Div. Hqs., Brasov
 Brasov 3195 - Casa Armatei, Brasov
 Bucharest 38400 - CFAM Hqs., Bucharest
 "INTER" 1, when calling from town of Buzau - Zilistea Airfield Switchboard

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e. The following Rumanian cities had automatic dialing systems:

Four-digitFive-digit

Brasov
Craiova
Cluj
Timisoara
Sibiu (possibly)

Bucharest

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[redacted] the Aerial Home Defense Org.
(Apararea Teritoriului -- AT) used a ciphered telephone code.

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[redacted] civilian telephones were frequently tapped or
monitored by the Security Forces (Securitatea).

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